

Training Range Environmental Evaluation and Characterization System (TREECS)

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14. ABSTRACT Active military ranges contain munitions constituents (MC) and metal contamination that affect the usability and functionality of training facilities. Residues and disturbances from range operations can adversely impact the environment, including human and ecological health which require a variety of assessment tools to evaluate. Such impacts can also affect environmental compliance and range sustainment. Most Army live-fire training and testing ranges also have unique environments in which low-order and dud munitions may cause random and highly uncertain sources of MC contamination. Additionally, these ranges are under increased regulatory scrutiny, which in extreme cases has resulted in limitations being placed on training. The Training Range Environmental Evaluation and Characterization System (TREECS) has been developed by the Engineer Research and Development Center (ERDC) to assist Army analysts in managing ranges in such a manner that comply with environmental quality (EQ) objectives for toxic constituent stressors. The system hosts environmental characterization, risk management and evaluation tools and integrates the results for ease-of-use and reliability for MC. Specifically, the system automates conceptual model formulation and model parameter population across scales and pathways; formulates and couples first principle MC fate/transporttransformation-sequestration models with hydraulic models; and provides a single tool that bridges the gap between migration assessment and risk management and range sustainment. TREECS is currently being tested for use in the Army's Operational Range Assessment Program (ORAP). This presentation will discuss the overall TREECS framework and capabilities along with a case study demonstrating those capabilities.		
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TRAINING RANGE ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION AND CHARACTERIZATION SYSTEM (TREECS)

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Active military ranges contain munitions constituents (MC) and metal contamination that affect the usability and functionality of training facilities. Residues and disturbances from range operations can adversely impact the environment, including human and ecological health, which require a variety of assessment tools to evaluate. Such impacts can also affect environmental compliance and range sustainment. Most Army live-fire training and testing ranges also have unique environments in which low-order and dud munitions may cause random and highly uncertain sources of MC contamination. Additionally, these ranges are under increased regulatory scrutiny, which in extreme cases has resulted in limitations being placed on training. The Training Range Environmental Evaluation and Characterization System (TREECS) has been developed by the Engineer Research and Development Center (ERDC) to assist Army analysts in managing ranges in such a manner that comply with environmental quality (EQ) objectives for toxic constituent stressors. The system hosts environmental characterization, risk management and evaluation tools and integrates the results for ease-of-use and reliability for MC. Specifically, the system automates conceptual model formulation and model parameter population across scales and pathways; formulates and couples first principle MC fate/transport-transformation-sequestration models with hydraulic models; and provides a single tool that bridges the gap between migration assessment and risk management and range sustainment. TREECS is currently being tested for use in the Army's Operational Range Assessment Program (ORAP). This presentation will discuss the overall TREECS framework and capabilities along with a case study demonstrating those capabilities.

TREECS Problem Statement

- Residues and disturbances from range operations can impact the environment, including human and ecological health. Such impacts can impact environmental compliance and range sustainment.
- Army live fire training and test ranges have unique environments in which low-order and unexploded ordnance (dud munitions) are likely to cause random and highly uncertain sources of MC contamination.
- ***An assessment tool is needed to forecast if, when, and at what level MC concentrations in off-range media (groundwater, surface water, and sediment) may exceed protective health benchmarks.***



TREECS Solution / Approach

Training Range Environmental Evaluation and Characterization System (TREECS) is a client-based system that provides forecasts of Munitions Constituents (MC) fate on and off range based on munitions use on range.

Development Approach:

Formulate and couple screening level MC fate/transport-transformation-sequestration models in an integrated framework for fast assessments with a minimal amount of user input.

Partners:

PNNL, AEC, CHPPM, ITL, and EL

<http://el.erdcl.usace.army.mil/treecs/>



TREecs Components

- Framework for Tier 1 and 2 assessments
- Constituent databases
- Health Benchmark database
- Munitions database
- MC residual mass loading module based on munitions use
- GIS module
- Hydro-geo-characteristics toolkit (HGCT) for estimating input parameters
- Models for soil, surface water, vadose zone, and groundwater
- Simplified user input interfaces for models (GUIs)
- Viewers for results
- Sensitivity and uncertainty module for Tier 2 assessments



TREecs Main Screen

TREecs - Training Range Environmental Evaluation and Characterization System

File References Web Data Tools Websites Options Help


Installation/AOI Description Tier Analysis Selection Site Conditions DoD Target Health Benchmarks Inputs Execute Uncertainty View Results

Installation name: AOI name:

Installation description: AOI description:

Shapefiles, Grids, and Images

GIS Module





GIS Functions/Tools



- For opening individual GIS files



- For saving individual GIS files



- For resampling a grid



- For zooming into an area in the workspace



- For zooming out of an area in the workspace



- For panning in the workspace



- For creating a rectangular AOI shapefile in the workspace



- For creating a polygon AOI shapefile in the workspace



- For measuring length and area in the workspace



- For converting a shapefile to a grid



- For extracting a subset of a grid



- For creating slope grid from DEM and performing simple arithmetic operations on a grid



Hydro-Geo-Characteristics Toolkit (HGCT)

- To aid the user in determining input variables required by TREECS models
 - ▶ Soil Properties
 - ▶ Soil erosion rate
 - ▶ Hydrology (infiltration, runoff, ET, etc.)
 - ▶ Darcy velocity
- Allows *point* (single value) and *spatially-varying* composite estimates
- Spatial option requires use of GIS module in TREECS or externally developed map files (grids)



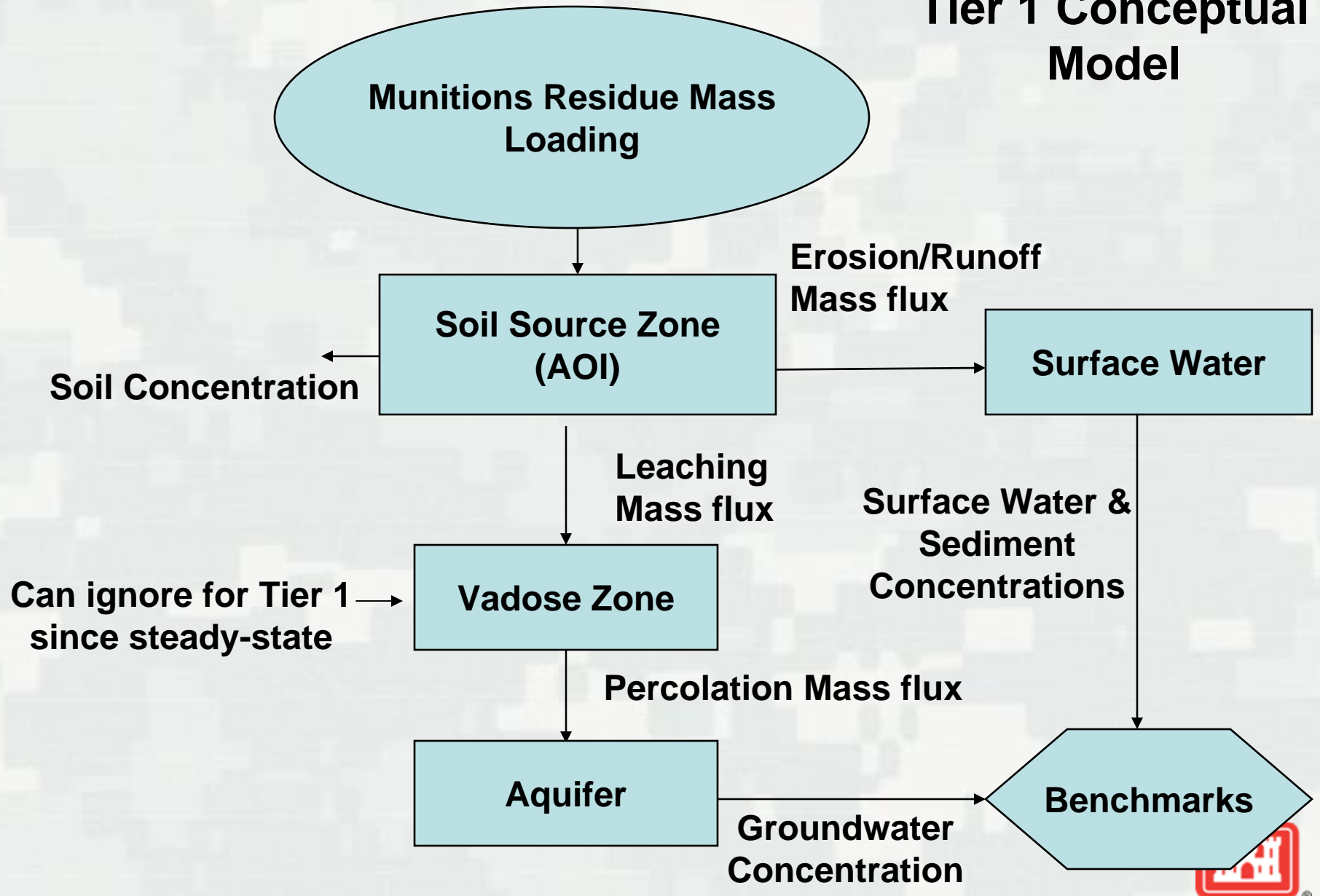
Tiered Approach

- Tier 1 (screening)
 - ▶ Steady-state, no degradation, worse case, highly conservative
 - ▶ Requires little data
 - ▶ Can be applied very quickly
 - ▶ Indicates whether a problem could ever potentially exist; if so, proceed to Tier 2

- Tier 2 (more comprehensive)
 - ▶ Time-varying, much more realistic and accurate
 - ▶ Requires more data
 - ▶ Requires more time to set up and apply, but still can be done relatively quickly
 - ▶ Can be used to determine when benchmark exceedence may occur
 - ▶ Useful for evaluating range management strategies



Tier 1 Conceptual Model



Tier 1 Model Primary Assumptions

- Area of Interest (AOI) is homogeneous
- Constant loading of MC into impact area (could possibly add firing points later)
- Soil concentrations are at steady-state
- No decay/degradation or volatilization, except for surface water volatilization
- No losses between the AOI and receiving surface water



Tier 1 Modules

- MC mass loading based on munitions use
- Constituent databases
- Benchmark database
- Hydro-geo-characteristics toolkit (HGCT) for estimating input parameters (covered in separate session)
- GIS module for viewing of spatial info and for use in developing gridded info for HGCT spatial (covered in separate session)
- Steady-state soil model
- MEPAS Aquifer model with inputs simplified for Tier 1
- RECOVERY surface water model with inputs simplified for Tier 1
- Viewers for results



Constituent Database Module (Constituent Selection)

- Available Databases
 - ▶ FRAMES
 - ▶ Risk Assessment Information System (RAIS)
 - ▶ Army Range Constituent Database
 - ▶ User Defined (build from Con DB editor tool starting with a copy of the FRAMES (FUI) DB)
- For selecting MC and their properties
- Contains physical/chemical properties for MC and other contaminants
- Can change property values within the TREECS application, but it does not change database value



Constituent Selection

TREECS - Training Range Environmental Evaluation and Characterization System (T1APH_SP.trp)

File References Web Data Tools Websites Options Help

Installation/AOI Description Tier Analysis Selection **Site Conditions** DoD Target Health Benchmarks Inputs Execute Uncertainty View Results

Constituent Selection Operational Inputs

Select the constituent database to use:

- ☐ FRAMES Constituent Database
- ☐ Army Range Constituent Database
- ☐ Risk Assessment Information System (RAIS)
- ☒ User Defined Constituent Database

Available constituents (CASRN):

- 1,1 dichloroethylene (75354)
- vinylidene chloride (75354)
- 1,1,1,2-tetrachloroethane (630206)
- 1,1,1-trichloroethane (71556)
- methyl chloroform (71556)
- 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane (79345)

Select MC

Select

Info

Search: Find /Find Next...

☐ List by CASRN (name)

User-defined constituent database:

C:\Program Files\TREECS\Databases\treec Browse for database

Load/Reload Database

Currently selected constituents (CASRN):

- rdx (121824)
- trt (118967)
- lead (7439921)
- copper (7440508)
- potassium perchlorate (7778747)

View MC Properties

Remove

Info

Can use a user defined database (Create under Tools)



MC Residue Mass Loading Module (Operational Inputs)

TRECS - Training Range Environmental Evaluation and Characterization System (T1APH_SP.trp)

File References Web Data Tools Websites Options Help

Installation/AOI Description Tier Analysis Selection Site Conditions DoD Target Health Benchmarks Inputs Execute Uncertainty View Results

Constituent Selection Operational Inputs

Type of loading to be estimated:

- ☒ Impact Zone
- ☐ Firing Point

Select the munitions database to use:

- ☐ Default munitions database
- ☒ User defined munitions database

User defined munitions database:
C:\Program Files\TRECS\Data

Load/Reload Database

Munitions master list:

AP Hill B584 (NSN: 0001) (DODIC: B584)
AP Hill L601 (NSN: 0002) (DODIC: L601)
AP Hill L594 (NSN: 0003) (DODIC: L594)
AP Hill H975 (NSN: 0004) (DODIC: H975)
AP Hill D544 (NSN: 0005) (DODIC: D544)

Select

Search:

Find/Find Next

Munitions used at this site/range:

AP Hill D544 (NSN: 0005) (DODIC: D544)
AP Hill B546 (NSN: 0007) (DODIC: B546)
AP Hill B470 (NSN: 0008) (DODIC: B470)
AP Hill B542 (NSN: 0009) (DODIC: B542)
AP Hill B103 (NSN: 0010) (DODIC: B103)

Remove

Detailed Info

Munitions usage information:

Munition: AP Hill D544 (NSN: 0005) (DODIC: D544)

Starting year of simulation:

Rounds fired per year: 861

Dud percentage: 0

Low order percentage: 2

High order percentage: 98

Percentage of duds sympathetically detonated: 0

Sympathetic dud yield percentage: 100

Low order yield percentage: 50

High order yield percentage: 100

Help

Constituent masses are summed across PEP, bulk, and inert material types and used as the total mass available at the impact or firing point. It is assumed that the fraction of summed constituent mass consumed in the yield is vaporized and is not available as residue.

Pulled from
MIDAS
Extract DB

Provided by
user

Constant in
Tier 1

Can use a User
Defined
munitions
database

Could add
Firing
Points



MC Residue Mass Loading

$$L_{i,k} = \sum_{j=1}^{j=n} \left\{ N_{j,k} M_{i,j} \left[\frac{LO_{j,k} (100 - Y_{LOj,k}) + HO_{j,k} (100 - Y_{HOj,k}) + DUD_{j,k} SYM_{j,k} (100 - Y_{SYMj,k})}{100} \right] \right\}$$

$L_{i,k}$	= Loading for constituent I for year k, g/yr
$DUD_{j,k}$	= percent of duds for munitions item j for year k
$HO_{j,k}$	= percent of high order detonations for munitions item j for year k
$LO_{j,k}$	= percent of low order detonations for munitions item j for year k
$M_{i,j}$	= mass of constituent i in munitions item j delivered to impact area, g/item
$N_{j,k}$	= number of munitions item j fired for year k
n	= total number of munitions items used at AOI
$SYM_{j,k}$	= percent of sympathetic detonation of duds for munitions item j for year k
$Y_{HOj,k}$	= percent yield of munitions item j due to high order detonation for year k
$Y_{LOj,k}$	= percent yield of munitions item j due to low order detonation for year k
$Y_{SYMj,k}$	= percent yield of munitions item j due to sympathetic detonation for year k



DoD Protective Health Benchmarks Database Construct

- Media and end point
 - ▶ Soil: human and eco (grayed out since no values currently)
 - ▶ Groundwater: human
 - ▶ Surface water: eco and human
 - ▶ Surface water sediments: eco



Benchmark Database Module

TRECS - Training Range Environmental Evaluation and Characterization System (T1APH_SP.trp)

File References Web Data Tools Websites Options Help

Installation/AOI Description Tier Analysis Selection Site Conditions **DoD Target Health Benchmarks** Inputs Execute Uncertainty View Results

Select from the benchmark options below:

- ☒ DoD Target Health Benchmarks
- ☐ User-defined benchmark database

Can use the DoD DB or a User Defined DB

	Constituent Name	Constituent CASRN	Media	Receptor	Value	Unit
▶	RDX	121-82-4	surfacewater-mari...	Eco	5000	ug/L
	RDX	121-82-4	sediment-marine	Eco	0.026	mg/kg
	RDX	121-82-4	surfacewater-fresh	Eco	190	ug/L
	RDX	121-82-4	sediment-fresh	Eco	0.026	mg/kg
	RDX	121-82-4	surfacewater-fresh	Human	0.61	ug/L

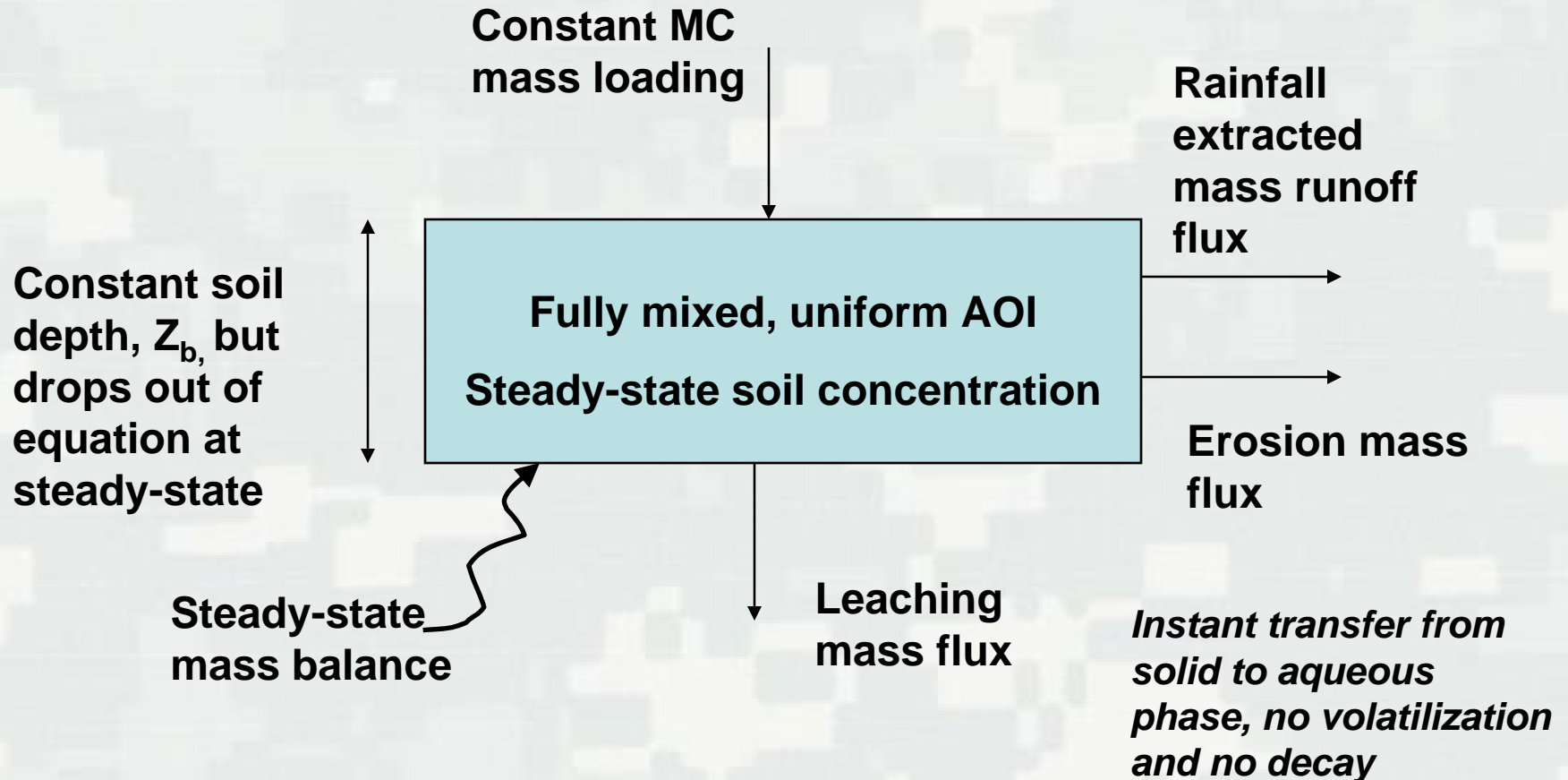
☐ Ecological Surface Water/Sediment is marine (as opposed to freshwater)

Sediment TOC: fraction

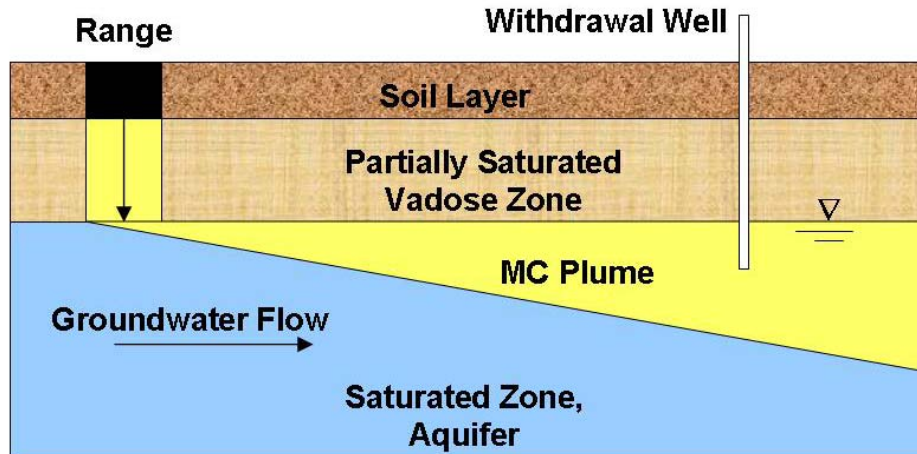
Soil TOC: fraction



Tier 1 Soil Model



Aquifer Model for Tier 1 – MEPAS Aquifer with less inputs (prescribed inputs)

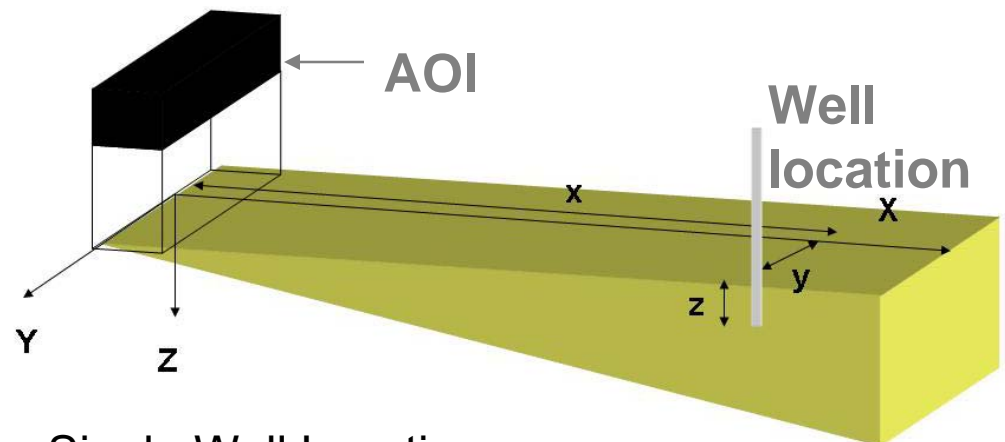


**AOI length and width
are input in Soil MUI**

MEPAS coordinates

Conceptual Model

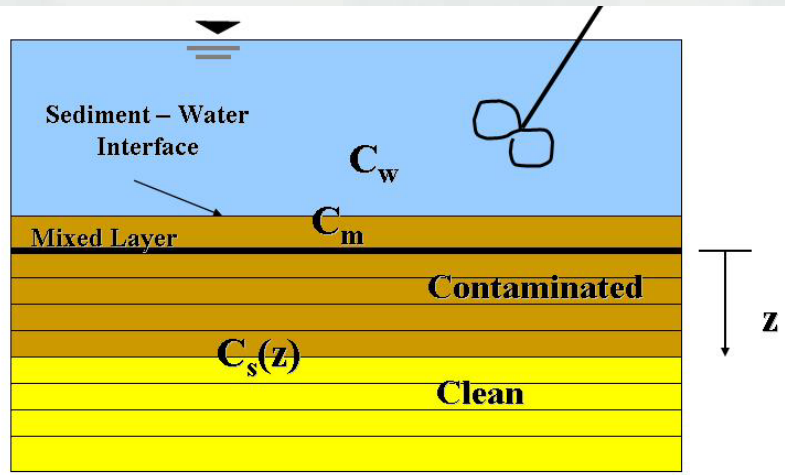
**Don't need to model
vadose zone for
steady-state**



Single Well Location



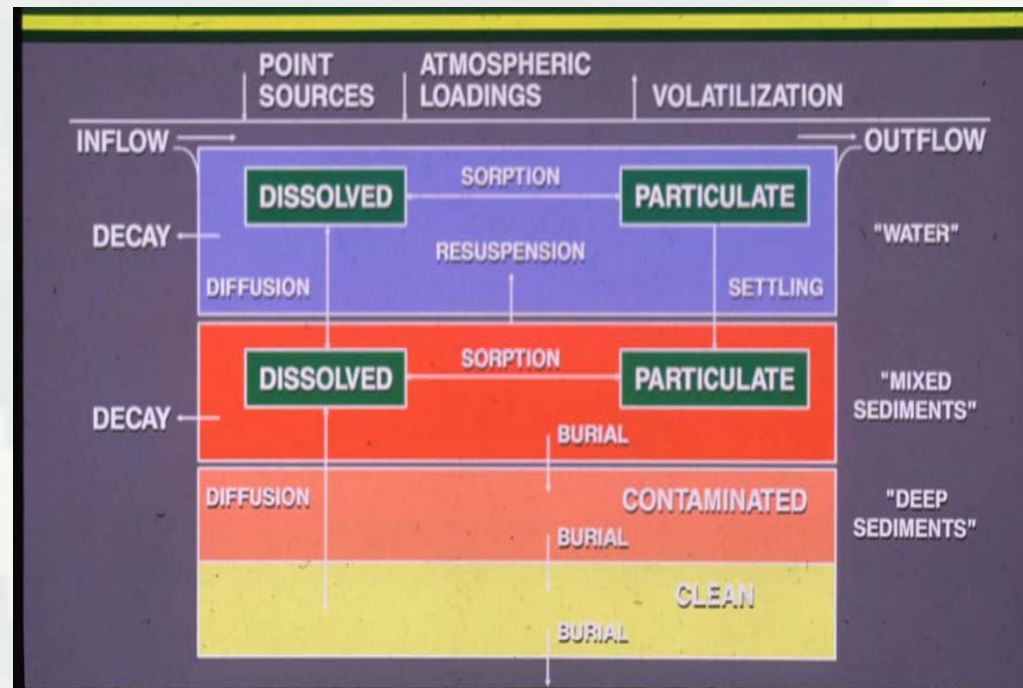
Tier 1 Surface Water Model (RECOVERY with fewer inputs – prescribed inputs)



Model conceptualization

MC runoff/erosion dumps directly into surface water, i.e., no routing or in-path storage

Model fate processes



Tier 2 Conceptual Model

Munitions Residue Mass Loading

Degradation and Volatilization

Soil Concentration

Soil Source Zone, AOI
solid and non-solid phase mass

Erosion/Runoff mass flux

Interflow

Surface Water

Infiltration mass flux

Vadose Zone

Percolation mass flux

Groundwater mass flux to surface water

Surface water & sediment concentrations

Aquifer

Groundwater concentration

Benchmarks

Soil model includes dissolution kinetics

Tier 2 Model Primary Assumptions

- Area of Interest (AOI) is homogeneous
- Inputs and model responses are time-varying
- There can be fate losses, such as degradation (1st order)
- Sorption is linear, reversible equilibrium
- Solid and non-solid phase mass are tracked with dissolution
- No losses between the AOI and receiving surface water for runoff/erosion and interflow
- Steady-state hydrologic inputs (average annual conditions) like Tier 1
- Vadose transport is 1D vertical

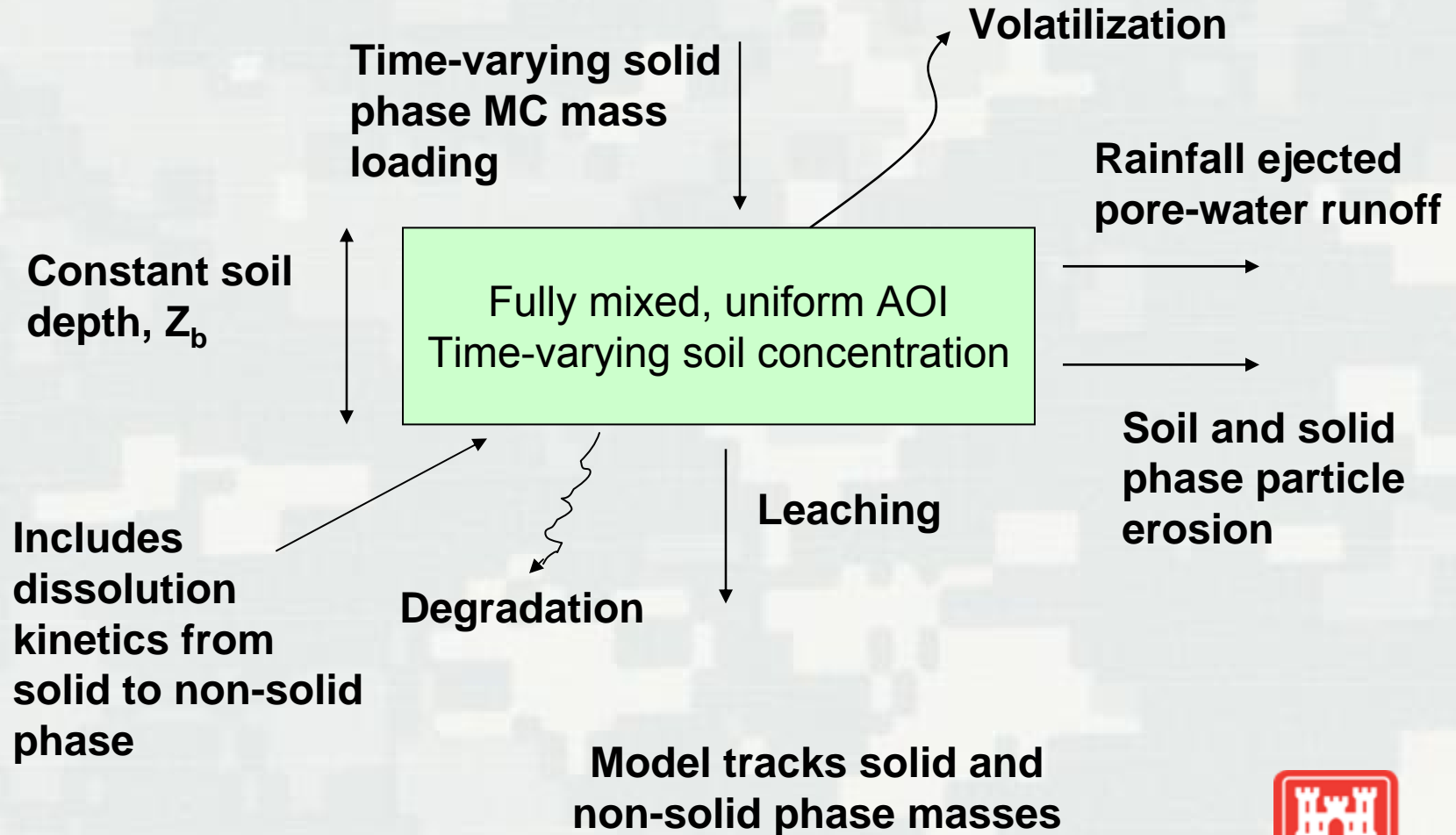


Tier 2 Modules

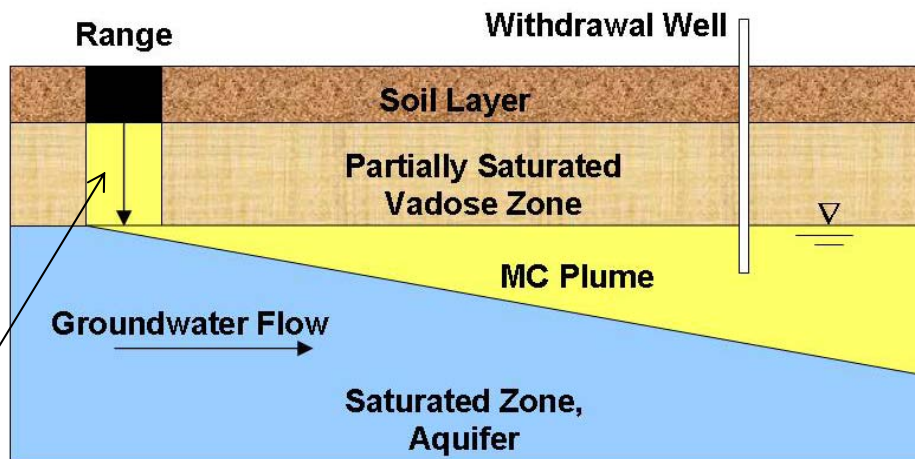
- Same as Tier 1 except for the following additions:
 - ▶ Tier 2 soil model is used instead of Tier 1 soil model
 - ▶ MEPAS Vadose Zone model and flux viewer
 - ▶ Contaminant Model for Streams (CMS); user must choose whether to use CMS or RECOVERY for surface water and sediments (default is RECOVERY)
 - ▶ Sensitivity and Uncertainty (S/U) based on Monte Carlo simulation with Latin Hypercube sampling
 - ▶ S/U viewers
 - ▶ Plus-SG Operator: allows aquifer discharge to surface water; transparent to user other than having to specify the aquifer discharge rate to surface water



Tier 2 Soil Model



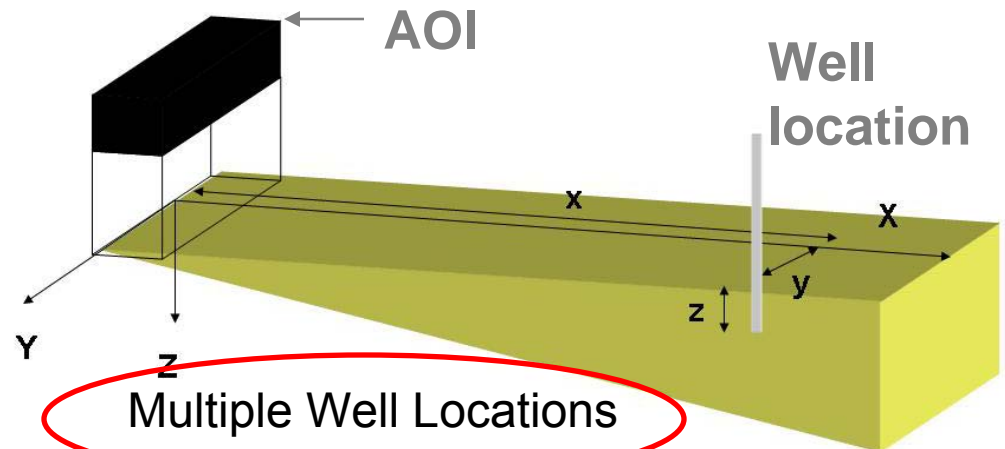
MEPAS Vadose & Aquifer Models for Tier 2 with full Capabilities



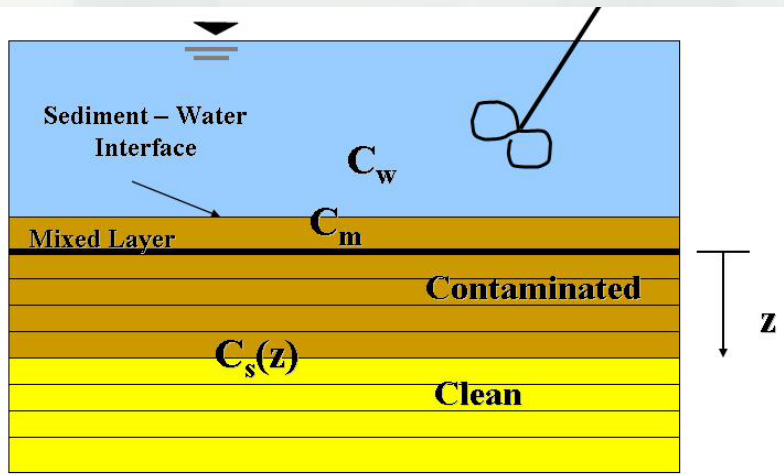
**AOI length and
width are input in
Soil MUI**

MEPAS coordinates

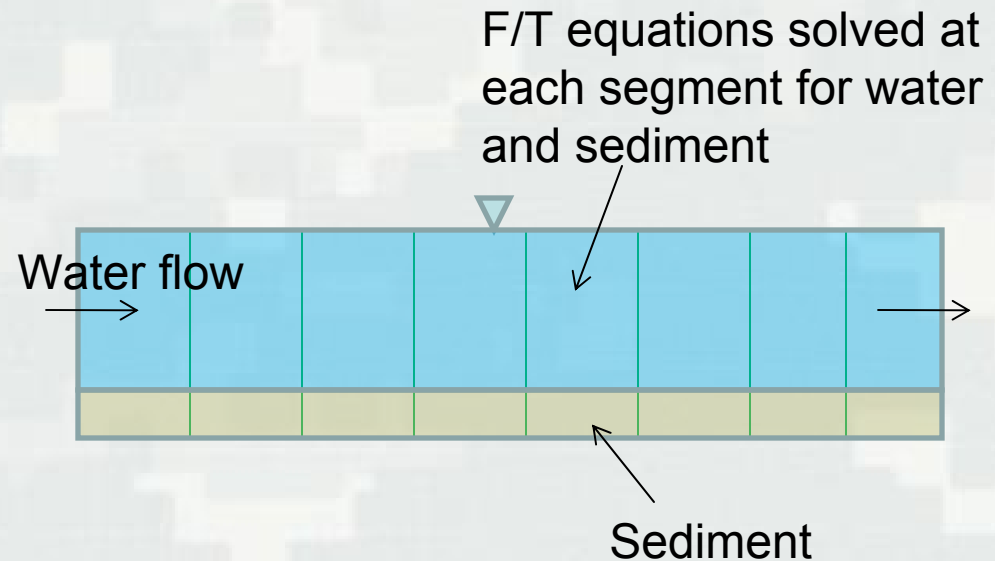
Vadose Zone
included



Tier 2 Surface Water Models, RECOVERY and CMS with full Capabilities



RECOVERY Model conceptualization



CMS conceptualization



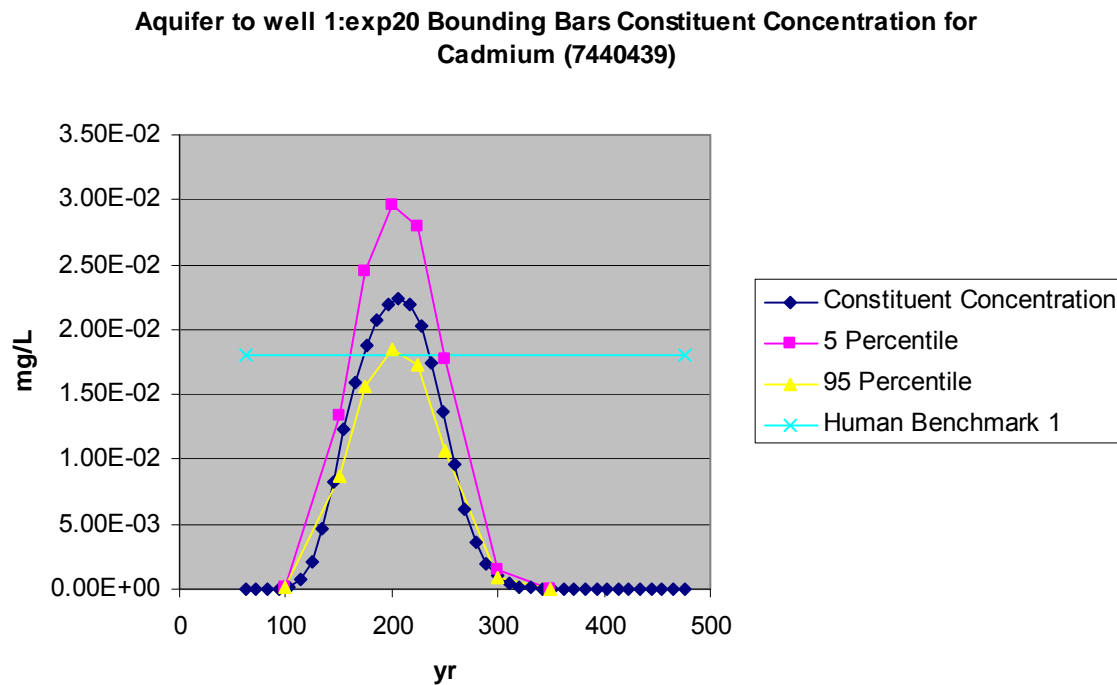
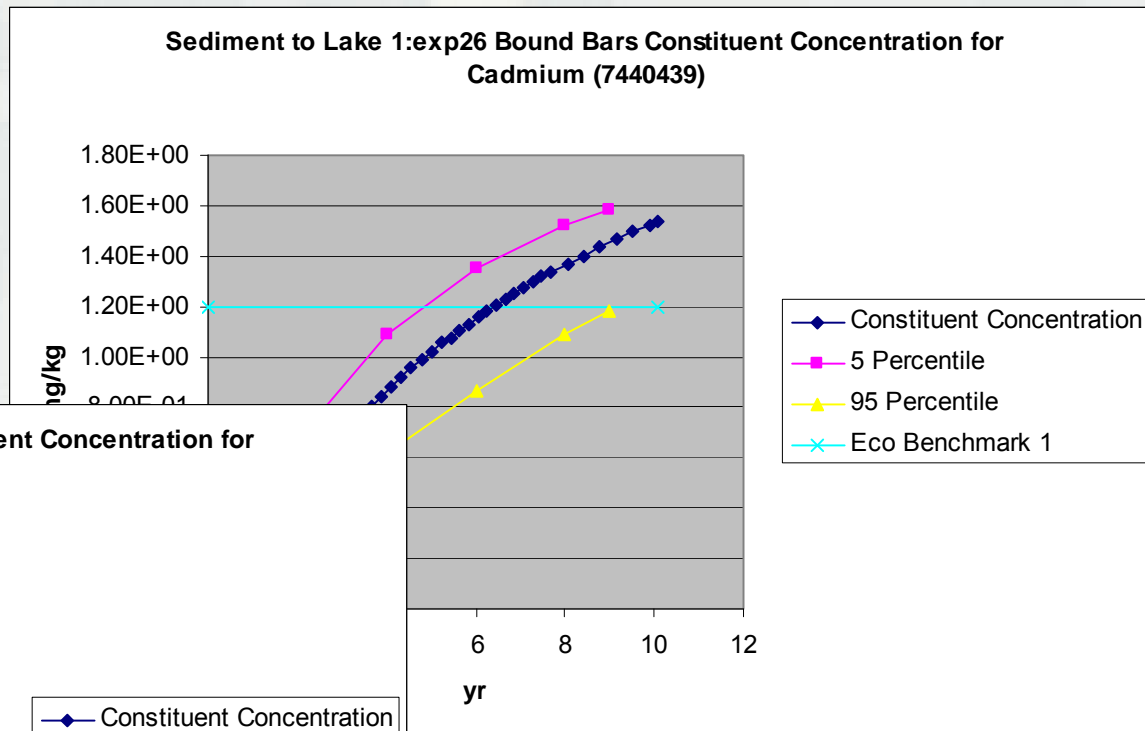
Sensitivity/Uncertainty Module

- Declare uncertain parameters
- Declare variables and their features to watch for output, e.g., aquifer concentration at specific years or peak concentration for simulation
- Specify the type of distribution and its statistics for each uncertain parameter, e.g., normal distribution with mean, upper and lower bounds, and standard deviation
- Set random seed and number of Monte Carlo iterations



S/U Example Output Viewer

Concentration versus time
with confidence limits



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TREECS Status

- Currently being tested and validated using existing training range data by EL, AEC, and CHPPM personnel
- Used to help support ORAP Phase II Assessments
- FY11-FY13 – Further enhancements to Tier 1 and Tier 2 modeling capabilities and database expansions
- FY11-FY13 – Development and Implementation of a Fully Explicit Physically Based Watershed Modeling capability within the TREECS Framework – *Useful for evaluating mitigation scenarios for multiple AOIs covering complex terrain*



Questions?



<http://el.erdcl.usace.army.mil/treecs/>

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